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U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Holding Up

Experts Revise Earlier Predictions Of Market-Induced Slowdown in '88

By Robert D. Hershey
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy has held up well since the stock market collapse on Oct. 19 and an imminent recession now appears quite unlikely, according to various private and government analysts.

Kiosk

42 Die in Crash Of Peruvian Jet

LIMA (AP) — A Peruvian naval jet with 43 persons aboard, including the members of Alianza Lima, Peru's leading soccer team, plunged into the Pacific Ocean, apparently killing everyone but the pilot, the authorities said Wednesday.



Colonel Gregorio Honasan was captured, ending a major threat to the Aquino government in the Philippines. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS
The Anglican Church is shaken by a tirade at the archbishop of Canterbury and the apparent suicide of its author. Page 6.
Mnangagwa said a captured U.S. pilot was involved in a contra plot to kill the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Page 3.
An ex-CIA man will return to lead covert operations. Page 3.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
Fried. Krupp GmbH of West Germany will sell a 50-percent stake in Krupp Haniel to Lonrho of Britain. Page 11.
Dow close: UP 34.15
The dollar in New York:
DM 4 Yen FF
1.662 1.8045 132.20 5.6295

Guards Holding Fire At East German Border

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — For the first time, East Germany has left in force an order to its guards at the Berlin Wall and the West German border to stop shooting civilians trying to flee to the West, West German officials and Western diplomats say.



President Reagan glances at his watch during a meeting Wednesday at the White House with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In Soviet Media, It's Now America the Nice

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — If the official Soviet caricature of America used to be Rambo, this week it is Mister Rogers.

Summit Leaders Discuss Pullout In Afghanistan And War in Gulf

By Don Oberdorfer and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev told President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within a 12-month period, but he did not name a date for the withdrawal to begin, administration officials said.

More on Summit

West Europeans learned belatedly of details about removal of INF missiles. Page 7.
Soviet organizers befuddled U.S. planners with their own brand of extemporaneous advance work. Page 6.
U.S. defense planners began to focus on monitoring space for weapons. Page 8.

Gorbachev Asks Backing Of Congress

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev received a list of concerns from U.S. congressional leaders on Wednesday about the treaty eliminating medium- and short-range nuclear arms, but he emerged from a meeting with them saying he was confident the treaty would win bipartisan support on Capitol Hill.

Mood Grows in Austria That Waldheim Must Go

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
VIENNA — Although Kurt Waldheim has defiantly dismissed any notion of resigning, the humiliation his presidency has brought down on Austria is rapidly swelling sentiment here that he must go.



Muscovites stood outdoors to watch live television coverage of the summit meeting on a giant screen.

Is Gorbachev as 'Special' as Reagan Thinks He Is?

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — With the signing of the INF treaty handed quickly in the opening hours of the third summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the other great task of this meeting is under way. It is the defining of Mr. Gorbachev, whose intentions and fate now control the future of American-Soviet relations as no single individual ever has before.

Japanese Jets Fire to Drive Off Soviet Craft

United Press International
TOKYO — Japanese military jets fired live and tracer warning shots Wednesday to chase a Soviet bomber from national airspace over the southern island of Okinawa, the Defense Agency said. It was the first time since the formation of Japan's Air Self Defense Forces after World War II that shots were needed to scare off an invading craft, an agency spokesman said.

Managua Links Captured Pilot To a Contra Assassination Plot

The Associated Press
MANAGUA — Papers seized from an American whose private plane was shot down by Nicaragua show that he was involved in a plot by Nicaraguan rebels to kill Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the government said.

The charge was made Tuesday by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who said that James Jordan Denby, 57, of Carlinville, Illinois, was "in good health" and was being interrogated by state security policemen here.

General Ortega said at a news conference that Mr. Denby may be placed on trial, but did not specify what charges might be filed. The Sandinists also said they had evidence that the American was affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gesturing to papers and items found on the small plane Mr. Denby was flying when he was shot down Sunday night, General Ortega said that "all of this confirms the deep ties" the pilot had "to the war of aggression against our people."

General Ortega was alluding to U.S. support of the rebels, known as contras, who have been fighting the leftist Sandinist government for more than five years.

The contra umbrella organization, known as the Nicaraguan Resistance, denied that Mr. Denby was affiliated with the rebels.

"Mr. Denby or whatever his name is had absolutely no connection with us," Adolfo Calero, a member of the Resistance directorate, said in Miami.

But General Ortega contended otherwise. He displayed notes that Mr. Denby allegedly took on a small pad during a meeting with Mr. Calero and a paper mentioning Father d'Escoto, a Roman Catholic

priest, as the target of a "plan to assassinate him."

In a recent interview, Mr. Denby said he sometimes gave the contras food or flew their wounded to hospitals but did not supply them with weapons.

Loa Falino, the U.S. Embassy spokesman in Managua, said the Sandinists had given permission for a consular officer to see Mr. Denby but had not said when.

"We are obviously concerned about Mr. Denby's well-being," Mr. Falino said, "and can offer no insight into the circumstances surrounding his apprehension by government of Nicaragua authorities until we speak directly with Mr. Denby."

A Defense Ministry statement said troops in San Juan del Norte, near the Costa Rican border, had punctured the fuel tank of Mr. Denby's Cessna-172 with rifle fire and forced it to make an emergency landing on a beach.

The communiqué said that the plane was violating Nicaraguan airspace. A videotape played at the news conference showed Mr. Denby, his hands tied behind his back, walking with Sandinist troops in a jungle.

Mr. Denby had filed a flight plan on Friday in the United States. He gave his destination as Costa Rica, with stops in Belize, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, General Ortega said.

He displayed Mr. Denby's passport, his flight book and a permit to work with explosives issued by the Illinois Department of Minerals.

He also exhibited military patches and insignia, and a notebook with a plastic bag taped on it. General Ortega said that some color negatives showed "mercenary camps and a mercenary helicopter."



Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra displaying items belonging to James Jordan Denby, an American who was detained after his plane was shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

U.S. Envoy Says Blacks Must Govern in Pretoria

By John D. Barbersby
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. ambassador to South Africa has called for the formation of a black majority government in the country with specific protection for the African minority.

In his boldest political move since becoming the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa a year ago, Edward I. Perkins appeared to go beyond recent statements by senior American officials on South Africa's future.

Writing in Leadership, an influential journal on current affairs, Mr. Perkins said "black participation or black cooperation" in the political system was not enough.

"I sense a growing realization that a valid political system here must be one that correlates with the demographics of the country, not merely black participation, or black cooperation, but a government which truly represents the majority of South Africans," he said. "Moreover, the majority must have a significant say in how that government is formed."

The article is in the issue that is to appear this week.

representation, but actually maintain white power, will work. They are as doomed as the concept of apartheid itself."

Mr. Perkins balanced his plea for black majority rule with the need for special protection for Afrikaners. That condition is rejected by the outlawed African National Congress, which favors only the protection of individual rights in a bill.

"African concern about the future is something that cannot be swept under the carpet and ignored," the ambassador said. "To hasten the process of change and to avoid bloodshed and chaos, it will be necessary to provide some kind of reassurance to Afrikaners."

Mr. Perkins appeared to be supporting the idea of enshrining "group rights" in a new constitution. The concept of specific guarantees for a particular ethnic group has been rejected as racist by anti-apartheid leaders.

But the ambassador insisted that those who tried to change the system in South Africa by "individual conversion of Afrikaners or by an attempt to make them admit the moral error of their ways" should recognize the limitations inherent in such tactics.

"Africaners will want to know that sometime after the transition they will not end up defenseless and dispossessed in the land of their birth," he said.

Ex-CIA Man Returns to Head Covert Unit

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, has chosen a retired CIA veteran to return and head the operations directorate, the section responsible for covert actions.

Mr. Webster announced Tuesday that Richard F. Stolz, 62, would replace Clair E. George, who announced his retirement last month after being criticized by a congressional report on the Iran-contras affair.

After 31 years with the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Stolz retired in 1981 as chief of the division that handles operations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stolz had been put forward as a candidate for head of the operations directorate, but William J. Casey, then the CIA director, decided to name Max Hugel, a businessman, to the post. Mr. Stolz decided to retire shortly afterward.

States and the Soviet Union were retaliating against each other for purported espionage by diplomats and military attaches.

Admiral Stansfield Turner, President Jimmy Carter's CIA director, said Mr. Stolz also was the second choice for the post in 1977.

"He's a man of high standards, ethics and morals," said Admiral Turner. "It bodes well that Webster has picked a man who was not tarred by Casey. It means he has no reason to explain where he was when the planes took off for Iran."

The Stolz appointment is Mr. Webster's first major personnel move and comes just weeks before he is expected to announce other personnel decisions stemming from the involvement of some agency officials in sales of U.S. weapons to Iran and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

In naming Mr. Stolz, he passed over possible candidates within the agency to select someone whom he has known personally for many years and who is close to Defense

Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, according to Reagan administration officials.

David Atee Phillips, former head of the agency's Latin American division, said Mr. Stolz's appointment would be well regarded by veterans of the directorate. "He is prudent without being overly cautious," Mr. Phillips said, adding that the only question raised in conversations with those who know Mr. Stolz is whether he might not be overly cautious in management of the directorate.

Searchers Find a Gun In Wreckage of U.S. Jet

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches
CAYUCOS, California — Searchers found a gun Wednesday in the wreckage of a Pacific Southwest Airlines commuter jetliner that crashed into a hillside here, and federal officials said a review of flight recordings showed "there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit" just before the crash, which killed all 43 persons aboard.

"There was evidence that there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit," said Patricia Goldman, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. "We don't know who made that unauthorized entry."

The pilot had reported gunfire just before the plane crashed Monday on the flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and the FBI quickly said it appeared the crash was the result of criminal activity.

Hampered by fog and wet ground, 40 searchers going through jet debris and body parts strewn over the 15-acre (six-hectare) site found the gun in two or three inches of mud, said Richard Bretzing, the FBI agent in charge.

He declined to provide details about the caliber of the weapon that was found, and he would not confirm reports that a dismissed airline employee had smuggled the gun aboard PSA Flight 1771 on a murder-suicide mission.

Meanwhile, conflicting portraits emerged of the man who, according to news reports, may have caused

the crash to get even for his dismissal.

A federal government source who demanded anonymity said that David A. Burke, the dismissed employee, left a suicide message on his telephone answering machine detailing plans to kill Ray Thomson, his former boss, who also was aboard the plane.

Mr. Burke, 35, worked 14 years for USAir, which recently bought PSA. But he was dismissed as a customer service agent in Los Angeles on Nov. 18 after he was filmed by a hidden camera allegedly sneaking less than \$100 from flight cocktail sales.

ABC News said Mr. Burke learned his former boss would be on Flight 1771, bought a one-way ticket and smuggled a gun and six rounds of ammunition aboard, using airline identification to avoid security checks at Los Angeles International Airport.

Nancy Vaughan, a USAir spokeswoman, said that Mr. Burke had turned in all his airline identification and that the cards had been destroyed. However, an airline employee quoted by the Los Angeles Times said, "It's always possible to get through if they know your face."

Late Tuesday, FBI agents obtained a search warrant and entered Mr. Burke's condominium in Long Beach, California, and took away two cardboard boxes and a metal briefcase.

Study Reassesses Danger of Dioxin

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency, in a draft study with the potential for far-reaching policy implications, has sharply reduced its estimate of the cancer-causing potential of dioxin, a widespread chemical pollutant.

Dioxin has been described as one of the most potent toxic substances known to man. But, in a new risk assessment, the EPA concludes that its potency as a cancer-inducing substance is only one-sixteenth that of the original estimate two years ago.

Agency officials said, however, that even considering the revised risk levels, dioxin is still the most toxic of the cancer-linked substances regulated by the agency. Scientists reviewing the report at the agency's request appear to be divided in their assessment.

U.S. Legal Panel Backs Reagan Court Nominee

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A 15-member committee of the American Bar Association has voted unanimously to give Judge Anthony M. Kennedy its top rating of "well-qualified" for appointment to the Supreme Court.

The endorsement Tuesday by the association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave California an important boost less than a week before the Senate Judiciary Committee is to begin hearings on his nomination.

The committee's approval was in marked contrast to its divided vote in September on Judge Robert H. Bork. President Ronald Reagan's first nominee for the court vacancy, Judge Bork also was rated "well-qualified," but five committee members dissented. His nomination was rejected by the Senate in October.

Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, Mr. Reagan's second nominee, withdrew after acknowledging that he had occasionally smoked marijuana in the 1970s.

With no broad-based opposition to Judge Kennedy having yet developed, the Senate hearings are unlikely to see the divisive ideological

dispute that characterized the battle over Judge Bork.

Under the bar association guidelines, a "well-qualified" rating means the nominee is among the best available for appointment to the Supreme Court.

A "not opposed" rating means that the nominee, "while minimally qualified, is not among the best available" and a "not qualified" rating means the association's standards for professional competence, judicial temperament and integrity.



Watch the world go by from the front porch. Call home. Thinking back on the world you left behind? A talk with the folks back in the States will bring it all back to life. So go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.



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THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Fair Wind Blowing

It was an awfully good day in the White House Tuesday for both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Kremlin targets that the United States had deployed in response to their SS-20s.

Some conservatives, especially those fearful of the idea of arms control, find grounds for concern in the verification provisions and in Europe's questions about what comes next.

It appears that while certain "reservations" and "understandings" may be pasted on the INF treaty in the Senate, it will not be laden with amendments requiring renegotiation with Moscow.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Allow This Meeting

Amidst the summit hoopla, some less excited Muscovites now prepare another gathering, humbler but earth-shaking in its own way: an unofficial human rights conference to begin on Thursday.

Soviet officials want a formal Helsinki review session on human rights to be held in Moscow next year. But the idea of an internationally sanctioned meeting on humanitarian affairs in the capital of a country with so flawed a human rights record sticks in the craw.

The Moscow gathering follows two other remarkable Eastern bloc conferences. Ac-

tivists for peace and democracy gathered last May in Warsaw even though many foreigners had hoped to come were denied visas, and many Polish participants were arrested.

Lack of official cooperation is already evident. Some people on their way to the conference have been pulled off trains on drug charges. Criminal charges have been threatened against a Leningrad group.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

About the Next Treaty

An agreement emerging at the summit would cut Soviet and American long-range nuclear weapons by half. But is that — as opposed to the treaty signed on Tuesday banning Euromissiles — good? Would it actually reduce the risks of war?

Many experts argue that the strategic arms agreement actually would make U.S. intercontinental forces more vulnerable and thus weaken deterrence.

Before President Reagan signs off on the outline of this new pact, he has to show one of two things: preferably that the terms will result in forces for both sides that make nuclear war less likely; or that U.S. security will not be diminished and opportunities for diplomacy will be enhanced.

It is often assumed that the fewer nuclear weapons, the better. A few thousand missiles and bombs should prevent war as well as many thousands, and all the complicated schemes and scenarios about fighting nuclear wars are no more plausible than Alice in Wonderland.

Until recently, the Reagan administration treated arms control as a propaganda game. Its proposals seemed intended more to cast Moscow as truculent than to enhance U.S. security.

Now Moscow, for its own reasons, is saying yes to many of the proposals. From what is so far known about the emerging agreement, it looks as if security would not be diminished — and overall relations could continue to improve.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Not Enough for Europe

[The INF treaty] makes Europe the guinea pig for an accord between the superpowers. If they want to cease being suspected of limiting their attempt at demilitarization to the Old Continent — an outcome that would suit the U.S.S.R. fine — Messrs. Gorbachev and Reagan would do well to get on with rebalancing conventional armaments in Europe and eliminating chemical weapons, in addition to a considerable reduction of their strategic arsenals.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The next major hurdle will be the U.S. Senate, where President Reagan will need a two-thirds majority. There is every possibility that this treaty will go the same way as the SALT-2 treaty, agreed to between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in June 1979. That treaty is still awaiting ratification.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

A Worsening Crisis in Africa

Debt and drought, dissidents and disease, are devastating sub-Saharan Africa. Thirty years after the high expectations that greeted Ghana's independence, marking the assertion of a nationalism that swept through Africa, the continent is impoverished. It owes foreign creditors some \$200 billion, and the repayment terms are crippling.

—The Financial Times (London).



A Testing Time as Soviet Truth Comes Out

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The meetings between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington are one more step toward armistice in the conflict that the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted for more than 40 years.

War, even the Cold War, is a holiday from reality. The U.S.-Soviet conflict made it unnecessary for either society to think too much about the private nature and purpose of each. America's mobilization against the Soviet Union supplied a national purpose otherwise, perhaps, increasingly unclear to most Americans.

—Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

enough reason for most Americans not to think too much about what else the country was, or what it might become. It was eminently satisfactory to lead the free against the unfree. But what comes after that?

Now this is changing. That is why Mr. Gorbachev is so interesting, and his emergence potentially so important. Behind all the practical issues that concern him — economic re-

form, productivity, sobriety, "democracy" as he defines it — lies the fundamental question of the individual's relationship to the Soviet state.

What Mr. Gorbachev has done is to raise the possibility of a national life that does not rest on lies and cynicism. He opens to the public — to the intelligentsia and governing elite first of all — the possibility of a different course. The lies of the Soviet past have begun to be brought out, admitted, and attempts made to establish the truth about the past.

—Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

people committed to psychiatric asylums for political reasons, the waste and reckless pollution in Soviet industry, the corruption in government and the party itself.

What is happening today in the Soviet Union — so long as it continues; and because it is dangerous it may be stopped, or the attempt may be made to stop it — is obviously of great political consequence, important to governments dealing with the Kremlin. Its larger importance is as instruction in how humans are tested, how they survive and may transcend what they have been.

—Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

Settling the Terms of a Soviet Surrender

THIS week's meetings between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev may or may not be the start of something big, but this summit does signal the end of something — the end of the postwar era. It is the peace conference of the Cold War.

Forty years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union were locked in an ideological struggle for the minds and hearts of people in the great capitals of a devastated world.

—Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

Japan: The Best Path Is Partnership With America

By Naohiro Amaya

TOKYO — Pax Americana is clearly disintegrating, and the only question is what kind of world structure will govern the post-Pax Americana era. Four possibilities come to mind: Pax Nipponica, Pax Americana II, U.S.-Japanese partnership and general international cooperation.

General cooperation would be my choice as the best world order, but it requires that all the states and peoples involved act pragmatically and unselfishly. It is thus unlikely.

Pax Americana II is more feasible — with a probability, say, of about 40 percent. The main reason Pax Americana I has crumbled is the decline in American industry's competitive position.

Pax Nipponica, a nonstarter. For a country to establish hegemony, it needs to project a universal ideal, superior economic strength, military capability, cultural magnetism and political clout.

Partnership postulates a dual hegemony led by America, with its outstanding political ideals, military strength, cultural vitality and political prowess, and supported by Japan with its economic strength.

Partnership postulates a dual hegemony led by America, with its outstanding political ideals, military strength, cultural vitality and political prowess, and supported by Japan with its economic strength.

Japan: Practice Democracy Instead of Imitating It?

By Richard Nations

TOKYO — In his current best-seller, "The Closing of the American Mind," Allan Bloom boils down the dilemma of civilization to one simple question: "Was Socrates right, or was Nietzsche right?"

Mr. Bloom is concerned with the crisis in American education. But he may inadvertently have formulated America's Japan problem, which only superficially is a matter of trade imbalances and the "productivity gap."

Japan has all the features of a fully democratic system, except the essential one: sovereignty. Democracy was imposed on a defeated Japan by U.S. occupation forces.

Japan's democracy grew out of the "Yoshida deal," named after Shigeru Yoshida, who negotiated Japan's postwar constitution with General Douglas MacArthur.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Catholic Hopes

VIENNA — A meeting of Catholics was held here [on Dec. 8] in honor of the Pope's jubilee. Over two thousand people were present, among them Mgr. Galenberti, the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Ganglbauer and representatives of the nobility.

1937: Nanking Bombed

NANKING — Japanese warplanes today [Dec. 9] resumed heavy bombing raids over Nanking. Chinese military officials warned members of foreign embassies still in the city that it was not safe to remain ashore as the situation was becoming more serious.

1912: No More Doping?

PARIS — [The Herald says:] The French Ministry of Agriculture is undertaking a thorough investigation into the practice of "doping" racehorses. If the commission succeeds in drawing up regulations calculated to settle the many dubious points, its reports will be welcomed by everyone

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هكزامن التوفيل

OPINION

Before and After Treaties, Moscow Is an Adversary

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A recent hangar in this space (Dec. 3) denouncing three lies put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his NBC interview has drawn a revealing response from Georgi Arbatov, the Kremlin's Americanologist.

History has shown that the risks of trust far outweigh the risks of distrust.

Assumption that the Soviet Union has not given up its goal of world domination. Mr. Arbatov charges that such "ultra-conservative orthodoxy" overlooks "the risks of distrust."

That's it, the essence of the latest Soviet peace putsch: The Enemy does not exist. In the wave of a wand, The Enemy has vanished, and in its place stands a peaceful entity desiring only "peace and well-being."

But there remains this huge army, the world's biggest, threatening Europe and building new bases in the Far East; there is the continuing forcible subjugation of the nations of Eastern Europe, the fi-

naning of subversion and terrorism in Africa, the Middle East and Central America, and the callous support of outright evil in Ethiopia and Iran.

And there is a treaty on arms that has been given the lie at the radar station at Krasnoyarsk. Another treaty, heralded at Helsinki, gave Leonid Brezhnev his greatest victory — recognition of borders legitimizing World War II conquests — but the human rights agreed to in return are cruelly ignored.

Not for nothing do some of us suspect that The Enemy may still be with us. We are willing to call him The Adversary, for peaceful intentions' sake, and to test his professions of willingness to remove the sources of enmity. But we remember that our hopes about Nikita Khrushchev were dashed in Hungary, that our hopes about Mr. Brezhnev were crushed in the Prague Spring. It is why we are guarded in our hopes about Mr. Gorbachev.

Each of us has to assess the ultimate purpose of the Soviet leaders. Are they seeking to reorganize their broken-down system and reduce their arms expenses, following Deng Xiaoping's revision of Marx's unworkable "class struggle," because they want to build a less oppressive society, able to feed itself, that would do world freedom no harm? If that were true, it would be in the West's interest to help them.

Or are the Soviet rulers facing up to the weaknesses of communism, and cultivating Western economic aid and technological skill, not for the announced peaceful competition but to get a second wind — to carry out their now-unspoken mission to dominate the world? If so, the West should let "The Enemy" help himself.

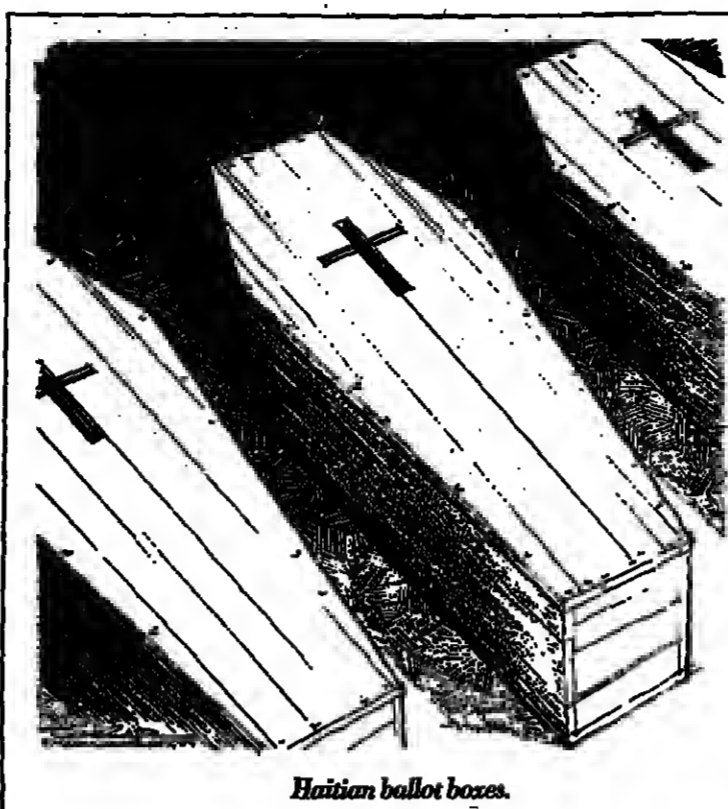
Because history has shown that the risks of trust far outweigh the risks of distrust, we have to hope for the best and prepare for the worst. No more agreements without intrusive inspection and penalties for noncompliance.

By all means, let's have regular summits, examine each other's "new words" and remember old words. The sound of one superpower's band trying to play the other's anthem is always a thrill.

Surprises are allowed, and should be taken under advisement. If, for example, Mr. Gorbachev springs a plan to patrol the Persian Gulf under a United Nations force, the United States need not respond in time for that evening's television news. The Russians have yet to respond seriously to Ronald Reagan's call to tear down the Berlin Wall.

But let us not, in summit-time fervor, forget that there is a puissant force in this world that does not wish us well. Georgi Arbatov's "secret weapon" will not fly. The Enemy, tyranny, lives. The Adversary is the superpower that works around the world against human freedom.

The New York Times.



Haitian ballot boxes.

All They'll Have From Us Will Be the Junk

By Adam Hochschild

SAN FRANCISCO — When I was a boy, I sometimes visited a house in upstate New York that was just across a fence from an old, overgrown, hillside cemetery. The graveyard was a beautiful place, shady on hot days, and I used to love playing there.

Cemeteries are often intriguing to children, I think. They are sometimes our first brush with the mystery of death, and also with the power of memory. In the dates on tombstones is contained the message that we all must die and the reassurance that a mark will be left, our names will be preserved, some day other children may play on top of our bones and know whose they were.

first time in many years. I was shocked. Acid rain had streaked and eroded the lettering on the gravestones. Some you could barely still read, one or two not at all. In a few decades, many graves will be marked by featureless, corroded slabs. Those buried below will be anonymous.

MEANWHILE

ery, a beach should be ever-changing, with the sand always sculpted into new shapes. On this one, too much was permanent — all manufactured things and almost all plastic: bottles, combs, broken toys, bits of fish net and the webs that hold six packs of beverage cans together.

What verdict do the images of that graveyard and of that beach give on our societies today? What we are doing to our worldwide environment is not only altering the air we breathe and the food we eat; it is also irrevocably altering or removing what we leave for people to remember us by centuries from now.

The writer is the founder of Mother Jones magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

About the Arab Summit

Regarding the opinion column "A Time for Progress in the Middle East" (Dec. 2) by Daniel Pipes:

The writer's conclusions, like those of many other American analysts, neglect the fundamental differences in ideas and beliefs between citizens and rulers. The views of citizens in the nondemocratic countries of the world are often very different from those of the rulers.

It is true that we hear little about the Arab-Israeli conflict, but the reason is not the one given by Mr. Pipes. Antagonism between Arabs and Israel is essentially a nation-to-nation problem; Israel has not been a threat to Arab heads of state.

Surprises are allowed, and should be taken under advisement. If, for example, Mr. Gorbachev springs a plan to patrol the Persian Gulf under a United Nations force, the United States need not respond in time for that evening's television news.

an "extraordinary" summit decided upon to deal with the situation in the Gulf. Having not met at the highest level for the past few years, Arab countries in Amman had only to restate their position on what they still consider the most vital issue, i.e., the Arab-Israeli conflict.

If Arabs are so eager to see the Iraq-Iran war come to a quick end, it is mainly because they want to concentrate their attention and energy on finding a solution to their central cause in the Middle East: the struggle against Israel with a view to recovering occupied Arab lands and Palestinian rights.

H. KODMANI, Press Service, Arab League, Paris.

Reagan Compared to FDR

Regarding "Reagan's Hero Would Have Attacked the Crisis Head-On" (Nov. 23) by Roger C. Altman:

The summons to Ronald Reagan to emulate Franklin Roosevelt's leadership style represents a selective and distorted reading of history. The fair approach would be to compare the two presidents during their second terms.

Roosevelt's first term was remarkably successful (as was Mr. Reagan's), but his second was by and large a failure until it was saved by his reaction to Hitler's sweep through Europe in 1940.

in his second term — his proposed packing of the Supreme Court — was overwhelmingly rejected by the Senate, despite the fact that his own party controlled that body. Mr. Reagan has continued to be supported by a large majority of his own party in Congress even in the Iran-contra affair and on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork.

Roosevelt deserves full credit for overcoming the worst economic effects of the Depression during his first term. But his second term never really recovered from the recession of 1937, and unemployment was stuck at a high level until World War II rescued the economy.

Like Mr. Reagan in 1986, Roosevelt in 1936 sustained substantial losses in the mid-term congressional elections, but Roosevelt was also resoundingly rejected by voters in his own party when he intervened to purge conservative Democratic senators in the primaries.

Roosevelt's only major foray into foreign policy — his "Quarantine the Dictators" speech — fell so flat that he refrained from further action until the fall of France in 1940, and the United States eventually found itself at war in both Europe and the Pacific.

Letters to the Editor

American positions on arms control that it had previously rejected.

JOSEPH A. MENDENHALL, Lucignano, Italy.

Run Off Your Jet Lag

Regarding the report "Can 20 Painting Hamsters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution" (Nov. 27):

Give the hamsters a well deserved rest. Scientists tell us that most of this stuff will last for hundreds of years. It is not biodegradable. Besides fouling beaches all over the world, these products are taking a heavy toll of marine life — fish, lobsters and crabs that ingest the small things or get tangled up in the particularly lethal beverage-can webbing.

Furthermore, I can recommend regular exercise to stave off depression, back trouble, heart ailments and other problems stalking those of us who don't want to feel our middle age. For the young it is an outlet for aggression, a source of self-esteem and an alternative to idleness. For us females, it rejuvenates the skin better than a mask or a mud pack, and gives us the confidence to function successfully in a male world.

Beating Iacocca to China

An item in American Topics (Nov. 11) stated that Lee Iacocca's autobiography will be the "first non-reference book written by an American to be published in China in Mandarin."

The publishers, The Publishing Corporation of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, have entitled my book "Beauty Appearances: An Individualized Approach to Color and Line." It is an international study that uses a scientific approach to help readers understand which colors complement personal coloring and which design lines best suit a silhouette.

Bantam Books was mistaken. Other Americans are publishing in China and Mr. Iacocca cannot claim to be the first.

LINDA JACKSON, Hong Kong.

Down but Not Out

When the dollar hit a 5 1/2-year low against sterling, the London dealer shown in your front-page photograph on Nov. 28 should have displayed the American flag upside down — the distress signal. Half-mast signifies death.

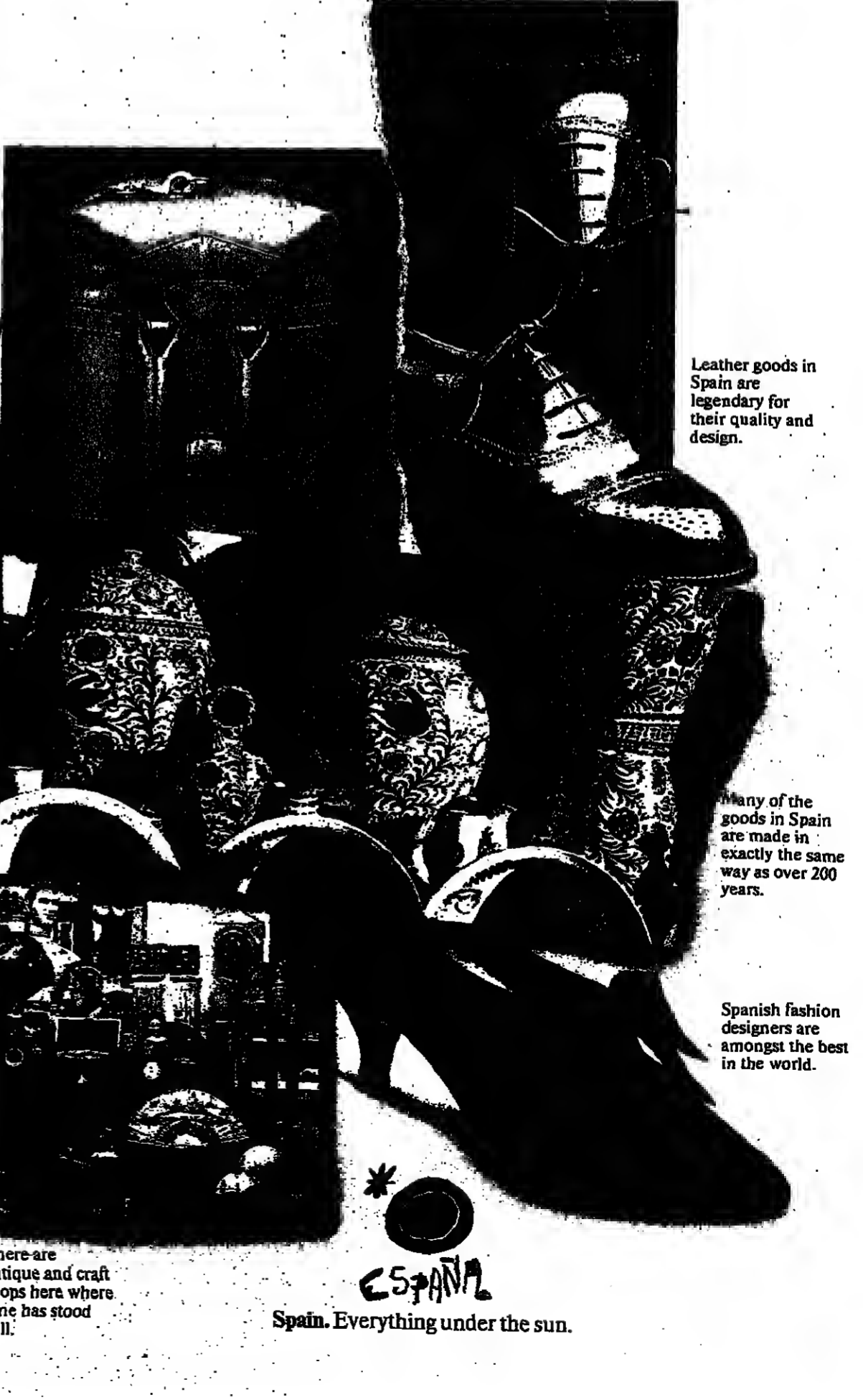
JACK NUSBAUM, Torremolinos, Spain.

Bring along an empty suitcase.

After a day sunbathing on the beach, why not enjoy a shopping trip? In fact it's a good idea to arrive in Spain with your suitcases only half full. And an even better one to buy your suitcases right here in Spain.



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ESPAÑA Spain. Everything under the sun.

THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Agreements Stipulate Conditions for Soviet Inspection of Sites in Europe

West Europeans Belatedly Learned Details About Removal of Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — West European governments learned details about the physical removal of U.S. missiles from their countries...

"base-country" agreement between the five governments and the United States to be signed Friday at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Belgium...

George Younger, disclosed that the first flight of 16 nuclear cruise missiles had secretly become "operational" at Molesworth air base.

pendent analysts at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London had been unable to account for about 15 of the 429 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles listed in the still-classified part of the treaty.

an Italian base where they would have civilian status. In Britain, Greenham Common is expected to continue to operate as a British air base, but Molesworth probably will be dismantled and shut.

United States will play a particularly large role in Soviet verification because, a West German official said, "the bases have only a NATO function, and U.S. officials are responsible for the nuclear mission."

Table: Missiles to be Destroyed. Columns: Intermediate-range, Shorter range. Rows: U.S., U.S.S.R. Values: Deployed, Non-deployed.

Table: The Missiles. Columns: United States, Soviet Union. Rows: Ground Launched Cruise Missile, Pershing 2, SS-20, SS-4. Includes illustrations of missiles.

Table: Missile Bases. Columns: NETHERLANDS, BRITAIN, WEST GERMANY, FRANCE, SPAIN. Lists bases like Molesworth, Greenham Common, Wunsiedel, etc.

Table: NATO INF Missiles Deployed. Lists countries and missile types/quantities: Britain (Greenham Common 96 GLCMs), Italy (Comiso 112 GLCMs), etc.

Complex Series of Steps Is Under Way to Destroy 2,611 Nuclear Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In signing the treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles...



SUMMIT AT A GLANCE — Pedestrians in Moscow pausing in sub-zero temperatures to look at a display of pictures from the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington.

Gorbachev Woos U.S. Intellectuals, Urging Them to Inspire Politicians

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has called on intellectuals to "fight a fight" under politicians from the United States and the Soviet Union...

Soviet Group That Seeks to Emigrate Cancels Protests After Police Action

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — A group of people in Moscow who had planned daily protests during the Washington summit meeting to highlight their demands to emigrate have called off further demonstrations after the police prevented three protests...

Soviet Economist Details Some Planned Changes

United Press International
WASHINGTON — A chief architect of Soviet economic change says consumer demand for quality goods, stimulation of production through bonuses and a tripling of 30 percent to 50 percent of government administrators are important parts of perestroika...

Amid the Applause, Paper In France Warns of 'Yalta'

International Herald Tribune
An international chorus of approval greeted the signing of the U.S.-Soviet agreement to abolish medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But there were misgivings as well, none more negatively expressed than in France...

Gorbachev to Visit East Bloc Leaders On Return Trip

BERLIN — Warsaw Pact leaders are to meet in East Berlin on Friday, the official East German news agency reported Wednesday.

Gorbachev to Visit East Bloc Leaders On Return Trip

BERLIN — Warsaw Pact leaders are to meet in East Berlin on Friday, the official East German news agency reported Wednesday.

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SCIENCE

Monitoring Weapons in Space

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

Scientists Dispute the Primeval Air
NEW YORK (NYT) — The recent discovery of oxygen-rich bubbles that had apparently been preserved in amber since the time of the dinosaurs has drawn its first major challenge. Two researchers in California say their amber samples show no oxygen at all.
Scientists reported in October that tiny 80-million-year-old bubbles, analyzed with a new technique, suggested that the earth's atmosphere may have had 50 percent more oxygen than today. The finding, by Robert A. Berner of Yale University, stunned experts on evolution and climate.
Now another group is questioning the discovery. "We don't find any oxygen in any amber, old or modern," Harmon Craig, a geologist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, said Tuesday. "I'm a little skeptical that they've really done their homework."
Dr. Berner, however, said that his research continued to bear out his initial findings and that the Scripps scientists were seeing the misleading results of faulty technique. "Our major disagreement is that our method is more sensitive than his," he said.

Drug May Benefit Active Alcoholics
BOSTON (AP) — A common drug appears to keep alcoholics from dying of liver disease, but it should not be used as an excuse to keep drinking, doctors say.
A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* shows that even when alcoholics continue to drink, they seem to benefit from the medicine called propylthiouracil, or PTU. The drug cut the death rate in half among people who took it during a two-year period, and was almost completely effective among those who drank the least. The treatment was developed and tested by Dr. Hector Orrego at the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto.
"The finding is very promising," said Dr. Marcku Linnoila, clinical director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. "However, the treatment goal in alcoholism is always abstinence."

Most Distant Quasar Is Discovered
NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have reported the discovery of the farthest known object from Earth, a quasar that may be 81 billion trillion miles away and is sending light from when the universe was a mere youngster. The object, estimated to be 13.8 billion light years from Earth, was observed in September through a telescope at the Anglo-Australian Observatory in Australia.
Quasars, dimly understood objects that emit enormous amounts of energy, are the most distant objects known. Analysis of light from the newly discovered quasar showed it was farther away than those previously reported, the researchers wrote in the *British Journal of Nature*. The analysis measured the elongation of light waves caused by the quasar's moving away from Earth at a high speed. The faster a quasar is receding, the farther away it is.

The Heart Transplant, 20 Years Later
STANFORD, California (AP) — Almost as many heart transplants are likely to be performed this year as in the entire history of the procedure. Last week marked the 20th anniversary of the heart transplant, which is now affording at least one extra year of life to 80 percent of those who undergo it, and five-year survival to up to two-thirds of patients.
That is a marked contrast to the days or months in which survival was measured after the procedure was first done by Dr. Christian N. Barnard on Dec. 2, 1967, in Cape Town, South Africa, doctors said in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.
"Our longest survivor has lived nearly 18 years with a heart transplant and is leading a normal, functional life at the age of 58 years," said doctors at Stanford University Medical Center. By year's end, doctors predict, there will have been about 4,000 heart transplants, double the amount in 1986. The advent of the anti-rejection drug cyclosporine, which was given FDA approval in 1983, largely solved that problem, making heart transplantation a feasible therapeutic technique.

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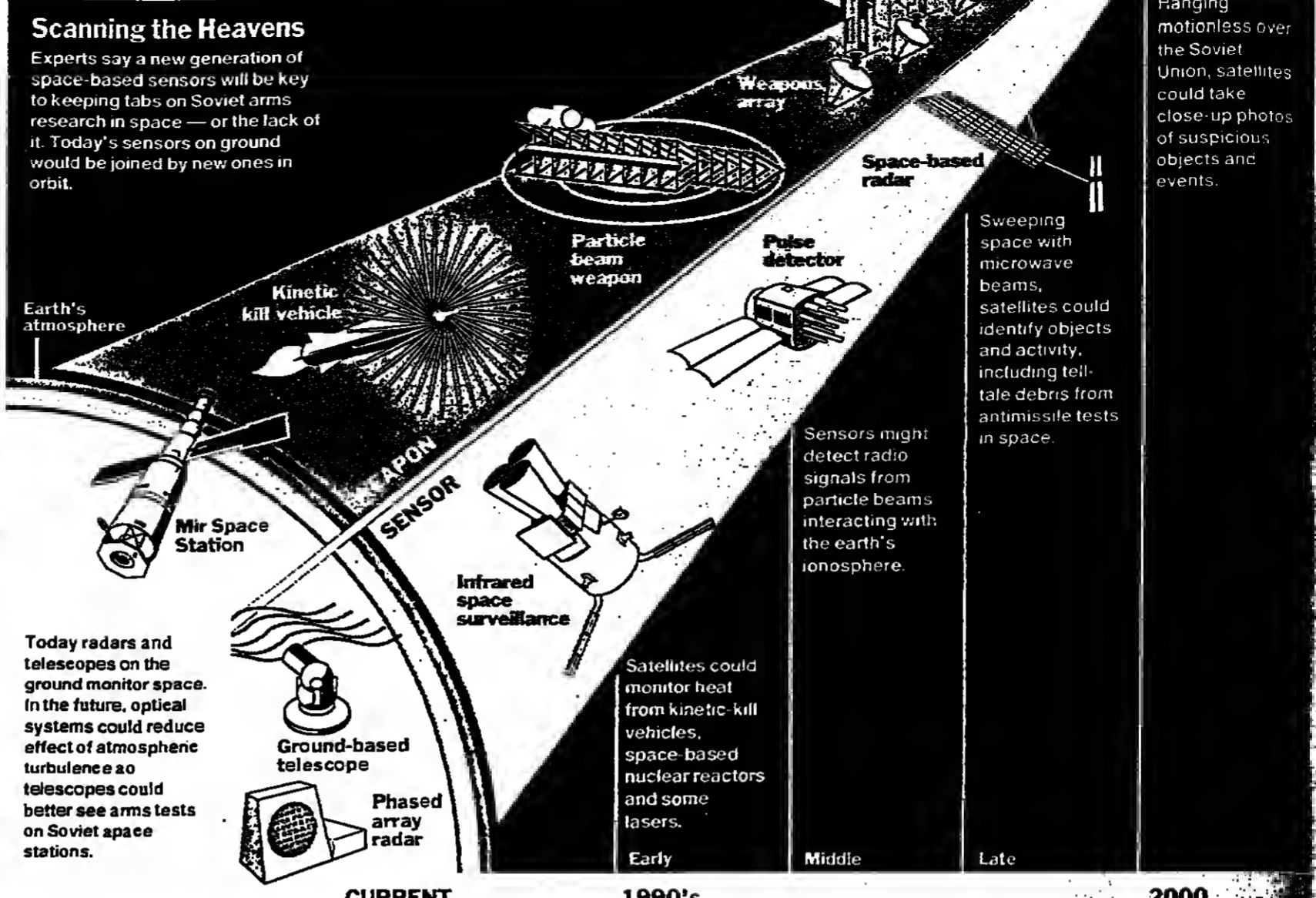
- choose and propose information channels best suited for the diffusion of IFAD's image;
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Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications January 27, 1988.

Send applications to: Personnel Division IFAD Via Del Serafico, 107, 00142 ROME, Italy.



at the University of California, said the performance of earth-based telescopes will soon improve with the introduction of optical techniques, developed in the "Star Wars" program, designed to remove distortions caused by the earth's turbulent atmosphere.
One of the first space-based sensors for monitoring arms tests might be large infrared sensor satellites. Available possibly in the early 1990s, these sensors are meant to track enemy warheads and missiles for a "Star Wars" defensive system, although other monitoring jobs are considered possible.
Working in the infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum and detecting heat emanating across thousands of miles of space, such satellites could easily monitor tests of rocket-powered interceptors meant to destroy targets by force of impact, experts say.
An existing type of satellite that might aid the monitoring goal is the Navstar. Though primarily used today for transmitting a radio beacon for navigation, by the mid-1990s this family of spacecraft will also carry an advanced set of X-ray, optical and electromagnetic pulse sensors for detecting nuclear explosions in space. These sensors could also monitor nuclear events.
Yet another type of high-flying sensor satellite possible by the mid-to-late 1990s is the space-based radar. It could monitor vast sweeps of space for objects and activity, including telltale debris from antimissile tests in space.
A final type of space sensor, which would probably not be available until the 21st century, would be photo-surveillance satellites positioned in geosynchronous orbit, 22,300 miles above the earth. The advantage of that altitude is that the satellites could remain at a single point above the Soviet Union, keeping tabs on a huge volume of space and taking close-up photographs of suspicious objects and events. The disadvantage is that their viewing telescopes would require huge lenses and mirrors.
The feasibility of using such sensors to monitor "Star Wars" limits is clearly of current interest to the federal government. Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms control adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has urged the United States to consider "Star Wars" limits and how they might be verified.
Although the administration remains divided on whether to pursue such a goal, the space monitoring issue is now being studied by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the National Academy of Sciences, among other government, academic and industry groups.
Skeptics say the monitoring challenge is so great that space sensors would never be able to police a new treaty. "We would have an impossible time verifying testing limitations," said Richard N. Perle, who recently resigned as assistant secretary of defense.

But arms control advocates, while acknowledging the difficulty of space monitoring, say the job of imposing and policing "Star Wars" limits would be easier and cheaper than actually building and deploying weapons meant to provide the nation with an effective antimissile defense.
Moreover, experts say there are a range of simple techniques to help the West monitor Soviet space weaponry.
One method, they suggest, would be to have agreed times and places for space weapons tests. Another would be to announce all rocket launches in advance, so networks of sensors could zero in for close observation on the deployment of payloads.
A final measure would be to institute on-site inspections of spaceports as well as laboratories pursuing exotic research on space arms.

The Need for Public Registry of Clinical Trials

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

CLINICAL trials of experimental treatments have long been shrouded in secrecy, their locations and often their existence hidden from scientists and frustrated patients, some of whom are desperately seeking a life-saving cure.

The tests involve potential treatments for everything from cancer to minor skin diseases. It is estimated that 5,000 to 10,000 controlled clinical trials are carried out each year throughout the world, with hundreds of thousands of Americans receiving experimental drugs and other novel therapies under the watchful eyes of researchers.

But, with few exceptions, it is difficult for individual patients to learn what trials are under way that might help control or cure their particular diseases. Even scientists and doctors often have difficulty.

"We deeply need registries of clinical trials to be able to tell what's going on," said Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, former dean and president of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Most patients lack the drive and expertise to penetrate the medical information barriers and doctors generally rely on local experts for information. Such experts probably know of the relevant trials in their cities but may not know of trials in a nearby city. Even clinical scientists eager to embark on a new study often have no certain way of determining whether such a study is already being conducted somewhere else.

From a patient's perspective, clinical trials should not be romanticized as a panacea. There is no guarantee that a new treatment will work, and there is always the possibility that it will prove harmful or fatal. Moreover, a patient who manages to get enrolled in a trial may not receive the new treatment. Typically, half the patients in the trial are assigned to a comparison group that receives an older treatment or no treatment at all.

Decisions on whom to enroll in a trial are usually made by the investigators in charge.

who often prefer to use the patients available at their own institutions. But if they are unable to find enough patients with the precise conditions, the investigators often seek referrals from medical colleagues or even the general public.

The problem is caused partly by a severe fragmentation of information. For most diseases there are no centralized lists of trials in the United States or around the world. Agencies, scientists and private health organizations maintain lists of trials of experimental treatments for cancer, AIDS and multiple sclerosis among other diseases. But such lists are not always comprehensive and the degree to which they are available to the public varies widely.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Origin Clues From a Bee in Amber

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

EIGHTY million years ago, when dinosaurs were about and tropical breezes warmed the land that is now New Jersey, a stingless honey bee there got itself caught in the sticky resin of a conifer. The resin hardened into a piece of amber, preserving the bee.

Now the bee in amber is providing a rare and revealing insight into the early life of insects.

The finding doubles the previously known age of bees. More surprising to scientists is that the ancient bee is so similar to some modern ones. This has refined their knowledge about not only the evolution of bees but also of flowering plants, which are believed to have "invented" each other. The finding also raises some questions about when bees and flowers appeared.

Entomologists who have examined the fossil bee say its features indicate that many bees then had already reached an advanced evolutionary state and that bees have probably changed very little in the last 80 million years.

David Grimaldi, an assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, described the discovery at a meeting of the Entomology Society of America in Boston. The amber was one of many specimens collected years ago at Kinkora, New Jersey. The collection had been in storage at the museum.

When he first came upon the walnut-sized amber, Dr. Grimaldi said, "I knew immediately this was the oldest bee known."

The amber was known to come from sediments dated at 80 million years.

No attempt has been made to disturb the bee itself. Most of the organic material has probably de-

composed, Dr. Grimaldi said. What is seen inside the translucent amber is only a carbon-coated cast of the insect, but the details of its legs, wings, abdomen and head are so fine that scientists can draw many conclusions.

Dr. Grimaldi, working with Charles D. Michener, a research associate in entomology at the University of Kansas, concluded that the preserved features show the bee to be a species of the genus *Trigona* in the subfamily of bees known as Meliponinae.

The oldest preserved bee previously discovered was about 45 million years old. But scientists have assumed that bees probably go back at least 125 million years. Fossils of pollen, leaves and even flowers indicate that this was the time when flowering plants appeared in profusion, and it is generally believed that bees evolved from ancestral wasps at about the same time.

Both Dr. Grimaldi and Dr. Michener noted the importance of the fossil bee being stingless. It was thus a fairly advanced species because it must have evolved considerably from ancestors with stingers. The females of most bee species have stingers, which are modifica-

tions of an egg-laying part of the body; male bees never have stingers. The fossil bee was female.

Other remarkably features of the fossil bee were its wings and hind legs, the entomologists said. The structure of the hind legs indicated that the bee carried pollen in the same way that modern bees do.

Most scientists have long believed that the origin and diversification of flowering plants went hand in hand with that of bees, on the supposition that many flowers require bees to pollinate them and bees require flowers for the proteins from pollen and carbohydrate drates from nectar.

James A. Doyle, a paleobotanist at the University of California at Davis, said recent findings indicate that some flowering plants may have emerged as much as 200 million years ago. That would be consistent with the new possibility that bees, too, could have originated much earlier than had been thought.

The clearest plant fossil evidence, Dr. Doyle said, shows that angiosperms, the hardiest and most prevalent flowering plants, went not widespread until about 125 million years ago. Their "big burst" across the land began about 110 million years ago, he said.

Angiosperms had seeds enclosed in a pod. This was a major evolutionary development because it afforded more protection for seeds and improved their chances for germinating. Some of the earliest flowering plants are similar to water lilies and sycamore trees. The magnolia family also goes back to the middle of the Cretaceous period. "It seems that the diversification of angiosperms did take place in the Cretaceous," Dr. Doyle said. "The big question is, how that relates to their actual origin."

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Norway** (hand delivery)	N.Kr.	2,300	21
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	32
Spain	Pes.	28,000	41
Madrid (hand delivery)	Pes.	40,000	15
Sweden (post)	S.Kr.	1,800	38
Sweden (hand delivery)	S.Kr.	2,300	21
Switzerland	S.Fr.	510	44

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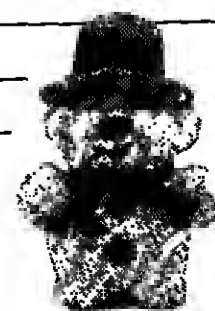


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Wednesdays
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

Market Summary

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

U.S. Futures
Via The Associated Press

Grains	Food	Metals	Industrials	Stock Indexes	Commodity Indexes	Financial
Wheat (CBT)	Coffee C (NYCC)	Copper (COMEX)	Crude Oil (WTI)	S&P 500 Index (CME)	Moody's	U.S. Treasury Bonds
Soybeans (CBT)	Orange Juice (FCE)	Silver (COMEX)	Heating Oil (WTI)	Dow Jones Industrial	Com. Research	10-Year Treasury
Soybean Meal (CBT)	Cocoa (NYCC)	Gold (COMEX)	Gasoline (WTI)	NASDAQ Composite		3-Month Treasury
Soybean Oil (CBT)	Latex (FCE)	Platinum (NYMEX)	Electricity (NYMEX)			90-Day Treasury
Wheat (WCBT)	Sugar (ICE)	Palladium (NYMEX)	Natural Gas (WTI)			6-Month Treasury
Soybeans (SBCB)	Wool (ICE)					12-Month Treasury

International Markets

London	Frankfurt	Paris	Nairobi	Mumbai	Delhi	Calcutta
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close

Market Summary

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

Market Summary

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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Market Summary

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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NYSE High-Lows

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

AMEX High-Lows

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. PE Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

Puma Sees Parent Loss Of 35 Million DM in '87

HERZOGENAURACH, West Germany — Puma AG Rudolf Dassler Sport said Wednesday it expected to post a parent company net loss of about 35 million Deutsche marks (\$20 million) this year, mainly because of problems in the United States, but that it hoped to break even in 1988.

The company has said its U.S. problems were caused partly by the dollar's decline and partly by Puma's failure to spot changes in consumer preferences in the shoe market. Puma said that U.S. orders already in hand for 1988 were significantly higher, but gave no figures.

The statement said that the closing of factories in West Germany and France and streamlining of sales had meant extra expenditures this year, but that the measures would start paying off in 1988.

Puma company revenue this year should amount to about 675 million DM, in line with forecasts, and will be about 4 percent below 1986 levels, the statement said. It said that Puma expected to have losses by its U.S. subsidiaries this year, to \$17 million.

Puma recorded a parent company net loss of 40.39 million DM in 1986 on revenue of 698.4 million DM.

The statement made no reference to dividend plans for this year. Puma failed to pay a 1986 dividend because of its large losses. But the majority shareholder, Armin Dassler, made a personal payment totaling 1.26 million DM to 280,000 holders of nonvoting preference shares.

U.S. Envoy to EC Is Confident Airbus Dispute Will Be Settled

BRUSSELS — The U.S. envoy to the European Community said Wednesday he was confident that the United States and the community would settle a dispute over government aid to Europe's Airbus consortium by next spring.

Speaking on the eve of a meeting between EC and U.S. officials on the issue, Alfred Kingston said that a spring deadline for resolving the dispute "is potentially achievable. We think this will be a successful meeting."

The dispute centers on a U.S. claim that public subsidies for the four-nation Airbus consortium are unfair to U.S. aircraft makers such as Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

In October, the EC and the United States signed an agreement on principles for negotiating an accord. Mr. Kingston said it was "not unrealistic" to expect this week's talks to yield a tentative accord to be finalized in early 1988.

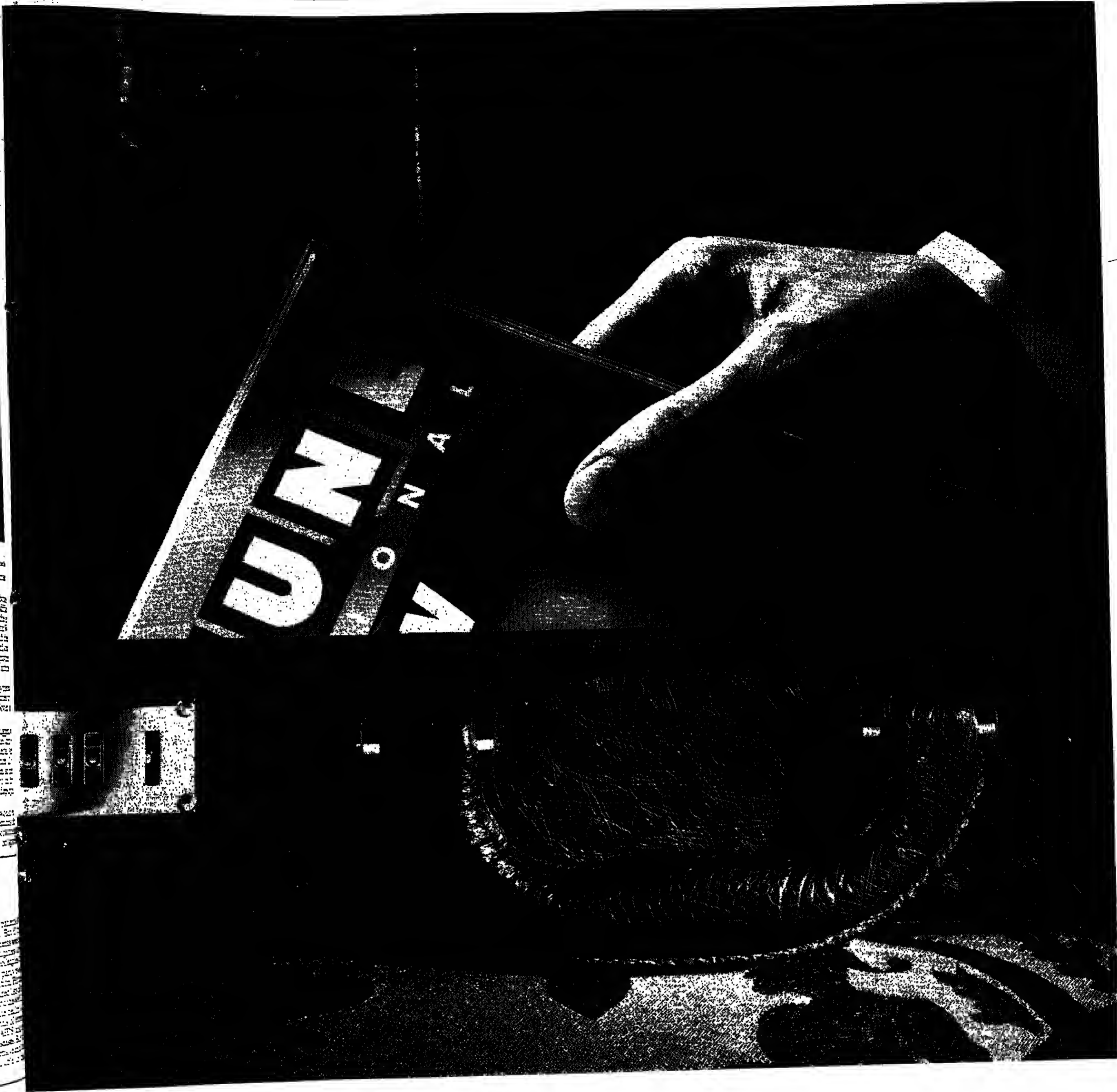
Special

High-orbit photo reconnaissance
Hanging motionless over the Soviet Union, satellites could take close-up photos of suspicious objects and events.

2000

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Floating-Rate Notes

Table of floating-rate notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next, Bid, and Ask. Includes entries for various banks and financial institutions.

Megastructures advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., featuring a large image of a building and text describing infrastructure projects.

Table of international exchange rates for various currencies including Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, and Pounds Sterling.

Squibb Counts on Cheaper Dollar to Widen Sales

By Jacques Neher. Special to the Herald Tribune. PARIS—Squibb Corp. is counting on a cheaper dollar to help it boost its drug sales and worldwide market share in 1988, its chairman, Richard Furland, said in an interview here.

LONRHO: Stake in Krupp Unit

(Continued from first finance page) East Germany, and both companies have considerable experience in trade with the East bloc nations.

Deutsche Marks

Mr. Furland predicted that Squibb would post earnings of more than \$350 million, or close to \$3.45 a share, on continuing operations in 1987.

Japanese Yen

Analysts in Frankfurt and London said that the focal point of the new company likely would be Eastern Europe and developing nations.

E.C.U.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

DAT: Only Token Sales in Europe for Audio Recorder

(Continued from first finance page) disappointed by the high price of DAT decks and the absence of pre-recorded cassettes, would buy less than 30,000 units this year, against industry projections of 50,000 when DAT was launched in Japan last February.

Sony and Philips Agree on 'Mini' Compact Disc

TOKYO—Sony Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed with Philips NV of the Netherlands on standards for a smaller compact disc that will hold the equivalent of "singles" records but be playable with an adaptor on existing CD machines.

Paris Commodities

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

London Commodities

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

London Metals

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

Dividends

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

U.S. Treasuries

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

Spot Commodities

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

DM Futures Options

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

S&P 100 Index Options

Continuing opposition from Europe's consumer electronics giant, Philips NV of the Netherlands, may also have put the brakes on Japan's DAT plans in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 9, 1987

Large table of international fund quotations with columns for fund name, price, and change. Includes various global and regional equity and bond funds.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring the name 'Plowers R...' and other text.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

S&P Lowers Rating on Salomon's Debt

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that it had downgraded Salomon Inc. in debt of Salomon Inc. the investment house that, like the rest of Wall Street, has been hit by a stock market's collapse.

Salomon said in September, the month before the market plunge, that it would eliminate 800 jobs and close its municipal bond unit because of slower business.

GE and IBM in Chip Accord

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, North Carolina — General Electric Co. announced an agreement Wednesday with International Business Machines Corp. on developing and manufacturing microprocessor technology.

ment and production through the early 1990s, GE said. "Specific ASIC components built for IBM will be exclusively IBM's property and will not be offered for merchant market sale," GE said.

Daimler Sees Modest Gain in '87 Sales, to 66 Billion DM

STUTTGART, West Germany — Daimler-Benz AG expects only a modest rise in its group worldwide sales this year, to more than 66 billion Deutsche marks (\$39.6 billion) from 65.50 billion DM in 1986, the management board chairman, Eizard Reuter, said Wednesday.

tailed. Daimler earned 1.77 billion DM last year. The higher forecast for 1987 world sales came mainly from Daimler's automobile business, which would account for around 75 percent of revenues, he said.



Robert Holmes to Court

5 of 10 Seek To Liquidate Nordic Fund

By Juris Kaza International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Five of 10 directors have voted to liquidate Scandinavian Fund, a U.S.-based mutual fund investing in Nordic securities, the fund said Wednesday. The move was apparently linked to recent stock market turmoil.

Bell Aims to Raise \$1.4 Billion From Overall Asset Sales

PERTH, Australia — Bell Group Ltd. plans more asset sales in the wake of the stock market collapse to lift total proceeds to about 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.4 billion) from the 1.4 billion dollars already raised, its chairman, Robert Holmes to Court, said Wednesday.

Despite an apparent deadlock, one Scandinavian analyst said that Mr. Vik was strong enough to force liquidation. The fund said that Mr. Vik intended to convert the fund into a nondiversified investment company.

Matra Wins Contract for Paris-Orly Line

PARIS — Matra SA, the French military, electronics and transport group, has been chosen to build a 1.28 billion franc (\$227 million) rail line linking the Paris transport network and Orly airport, it was announced Wednesday.

The existing express metro line, known as the RER. The VAL is based on a concept of autonomous driverless rail carriages, which can run on tracks in a group or singly. The system has been in use in the northern industrial city of Lille for several years.

Seabrook Utility Is Told To Repay \$425 Million

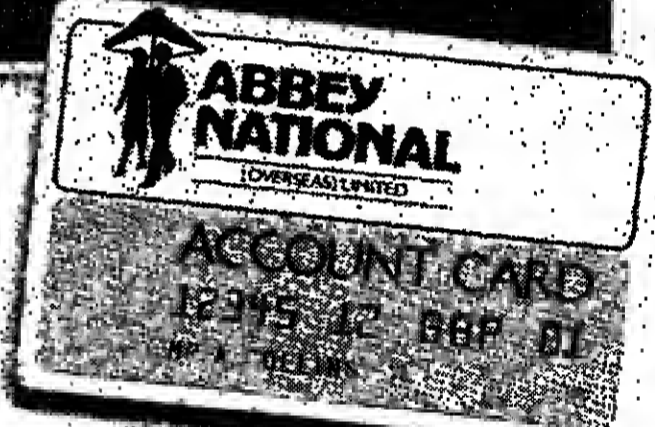
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire said Wednesday that Midland National Bank, the trustee for the utility's 17 1/2 percent debentures due 2004, had declared the entire principal of \$425 million due and payable immediately because of nonpayment of interest on Oct. 15.

Public Service said this did not alter its plan for a restructuring plan and emergency rate relief for the financial recovery of the company. It is the major owner of the troubled Seabrook nuclear plant.

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Form with fields for Name, Address, Country, Telephone number and contact information for Peter Donne Davis.

Unfazed by Allegis Flop, Europe's Airlines Diversify

As U.S. Carriers Narrow Risks, Lufthansa Pushes Hotel and Car Bookings

CHICAGO — Although the concept is considered a failure in the United States, West European airlines are accelerating programs in which they arrange a full range of travel services in "one stop."

European airlines are using computer reservation systems to allow travelers to book flights, hotel rooms and rental cars through one telephone call. Galileo, a powerful reservation system coming on line in 1988 or 1989, should increase these marketing capabilities, analysts said.

up the company's cash, made a bid to buy the carrier in April. The move unleashed bidding by corporate raiders who called for Allegis's breakup. The company's board rejected Mr. Ferris's vision, ousted him, and sold Hertz and the hotel chains.

Deregulation of the U.S. airline industry, which has increased competition and lowered fares, has forced American carriers to focus on running cost-efficient operations, analysts say.

Unfazed by Allegis Corp.'s decision to dismantle the travel empire it built around its United Airlines unit, European carriers say they are committed to providing customers with more than simple transportation from one destination to another.

But in the United States, travelers do not demand such Old World attention to luxury, airline executives and industry analysts say. American travelers are more interested in inexpensive fares and timely departures, they explain, than in having all their needs met by one company.

Lufthansa, meanwhile, is still on the look-out for further hotel acquisitions, Mr. Miller said. The West German airline already owns 62 percent of the international Penta hotel chain and more than 50 percent of Intercontinental hotels, he added.

"We are convinced that the idea of a travel shopping center is a good one," said Jan-Marc Felix, a spokesman in Zurich for Swissair, which offers everything from hotel rooms to time-sharing in golf club condominiums.

"A businessman knows what he wants," said Robert Joedicke, an airline analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York. "He has his favorite hotels. He likes to keep sight of his luggage, and he wants to be able to make unexpected changes in his itinerary."

Robert Oppenlander, vice chairman and chief financial officer of Delta Air Lines Inc., said the Atlanta-based airline would never pursue a similar strategy because the risks would be multiplied during an economic downturn.

Swissair plans to double the number of hotels that it operates in a joint venture with Nestlé SA to 30 within five years. Revenue from services other than flight tickets is of growing importance to the airline, said Jung Lorenz, a financial analyst at the Zurich cantonal bank.

Under its former chairman Richard J. Ferris, Allegis had aimed to win the loyalty of business and leisure travelers by managing their trips from start to finish.

Mr. Wolf had been in charge of Tiger's principal subsidiary, the Flying Tiger Line air cargo carrier. Mr. Wolf won credit for his role in restoring profitability at Republic Airlines and Tiger. At the Flying Tiger line, he persuaded workers to accept wage cuts in exchange for a share of future profits.

Swissair's air traffic operations are just about at the break-even point," he said. "It is their other services that bring in the money."

Although the company had owned the Westin hotel chain since 1970, Mr. Ferris began the real push toward a "one-stop" organization in 1985 with the acquisition of Hertz Corp., the rental car business. In 1986, Allegis bought the Hilton International chain.

Allegis Names Tiger Chief as Chairman

CHICAGO — Allegis Corp. said Wednesday that its board had named Stephen Wolf as its chairman, president and chief executive officer. He was also named president and chief executive of its United Airlines unit.

will assume the positions held on an interim basis by Frank A. Olson since June. Mr. Olson had said earlier he would return to Hertz Corp.

Advertisement for Pacific Selection Fund N.V. with net asset value and price information.

Advertisement for Europe Growth Fund with weekly net asset value and listing information.

Large advertisement for MasterCard and EUROCARD with the slogan 'Your Key to Paris' and logos.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Stagnant Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed weaker Wednesday after a day of extremely thin New York and European trading...

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

Thus a deficit figure toward the upper end of the range will probably not produce much significant selling. The dollar may not fall steeply as the market is already discounting the worst figure...

OUTLOOK: Experts Revise Earlier Forecasts of an Economic Slowdown in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) next year. That is a bit higher than the 1.9 percent gain the survey registered in early November...

Why is it that shoppers have apparently not tightened their belts more severely? Although the stock market's collapse wiped out an estimated \$1 trillion of stock market wealth in the United States alone...

On Friday, the Commerce Department is to publish the government's comprehensive tabulation of retail sales for November...

Robert Bretz, chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Management's Business Survey Committee, said a large factor in sustained growth is the expectation that exports will continue to surge...

London Dollar Rates

Financial markets will be watching the trade figures for indications that the dollar's nearly three-year decline is trimming huge international trade imbalances...

OECD Talks Give No Cue to G-7 Plans

PARIS — Readers of tea leaves for signs of when the Group of Seven will meet next were disappointed Wednesday. David C. Mulford, the assistant U.S. Treasury secretary...

OPEC: Iran's Threat

(Continued from first finance page) strong feeling that lower oil prices will help curb Iran's war-making ability in the Gulf...

'Cadillac of Crude' Turns North Yemen Into Oil Exporter

MARIB, North Yemen — Tesan oilmen say the sticky, black substance that is about to flow from impoverished North Yemen is really light and sweet, aristocratic-quality oil...

stricken state on the road to prosperity. "It will plug gaps in the country's economy, but the benefits will be quite slow in making themselves felt," said an Arab oil consultant.

All 200,000 metric tons of material used to build this city of pipes and pumps had to be hauled overland, and a 250-mile (430-kilometer) pipeline has been threaded across rugged mountains to the Red Sea coast.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close. Includes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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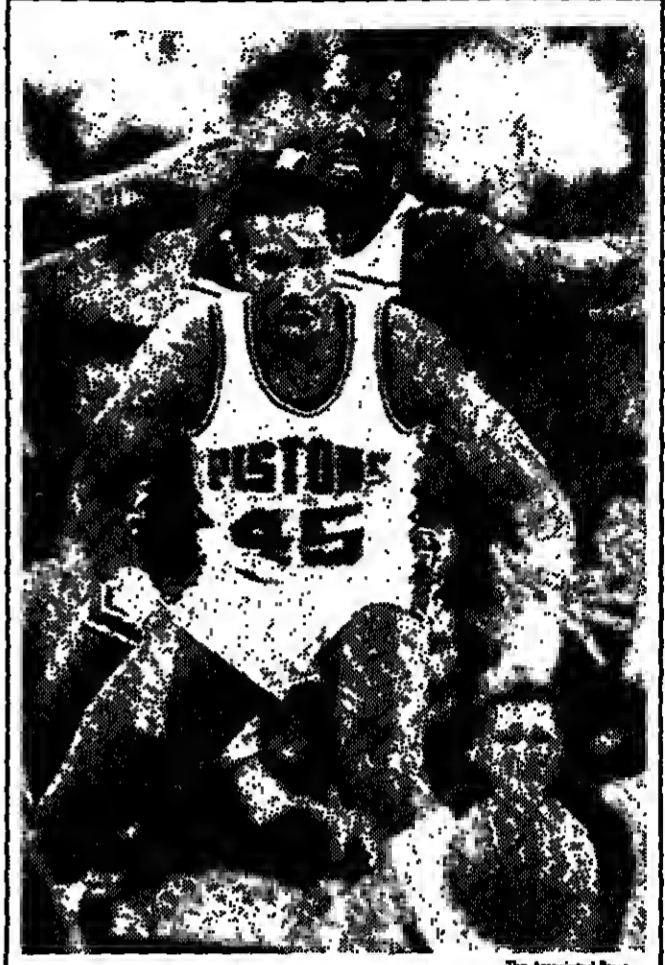
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SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow
Some Big Basketball Plans, on a Small Scale

NEW YORK — A small new basketball league, or a new basketball league, or both or neither, held its first draft, big or small, Tuesday at the Sheraton Centre.
It is called the International Basketball Association, and it is for players 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters) and under.
There are a handful of teams, about 10, since the number isn't quite settled yet, even as the league was conducting its draft.
And it is for small players, unless one believes that even someone 6-foot-4 is larger than small. But small in basketball is generally considered to be 5-foot-10 and under.
The team that was going to draft first was Toronto, and although it had yet to pick a nickname, the team did have a jersey.
"i was looking for someone in be in it," said Rudy Richman, the club owner, holding up the purple and white shirt and looking inside. "But no one was. They're not that small."
As for a nickname, he said someone had suggested Dyna-Mites, but he didn't think so. And he immediately rejected Toronto Shorts. He said he wanted something that wouldn't call attention to height as much as skill.
Three teams have nicknames — the Los Angeles Jaguars, the Vancouver Night Hawks and the Fresno Flames. Other teams are New York, Las Vegas, Calgary, Ohio (games played in Youngstown), Chicago, and Orange County (California, games played in Irvine).
It was expected that the first player picked in the draft would be Calvin Murphy, the 5-9 player who has been retired from the National Basketball Association since 1983. Toronto was going to draft him to be a player-coach.
"I'm 39 years old, but a young 39, I might add," said Murphy, over a phone hookup from San Antonio. "And I'm still in shape playing in various leagues. How would I adjust to playing against players as short as me? I'd be lookin' to post a lot."
Someone he might find under the basket is one with a new but familiar-sounding name chosen by Chicago in the third round. This was Larry Jordan, the 5-9, 25-year-old brother of Michael Jordan, of Air Jordan fame. Larry played one year of college ball, at North Carolina A. & T., and now works in his brother's sporting-goods firm in Charlotte, North Carolina.
Rumor was going around the draft that Larry Jordan "can jump through the roof." Said Jordan, who was at the draft: "I jump pretty well, but I won't say through the roof."
The old Houdini of the hardcourt himself, wearing spectacles and a little grayer than when last spied performing feats of wizardry and artistry in the environs of a hoop, but still looking fit, was also there — Bob Cousy.
He opened the proceedings with an announcement from a platform in a ballroom that "I actually was chasing an historic moment here." And he added that perhaps one day the league would be worldwide, befitting the international part of its name, and an annual and true "world championship" could be held.
Cousy's title is director of basketball operations for the IBA, which is scheduled to begin play in May of next year, and continue into September.
"Basketball is the second most popular sport in the world, next to soccer, and it's still growing," said Cousy. "This league can be very exciting. I think people will want to see these guys if the coaching will concentrate on quickness, defense, teamwork and passing, as opposed to just shooting and running up scores."
What has he done as director of basketball operations?
"Nothing," he said. "There haven't been any basketball operations yet, so I guess you'd say I was just the spokesman."
Would he, at 59, consider playing? "Only if I lost my mind."
Charlie Criss, the 5-8 former player for the Atlanta Hawks, is part of the management for the New York team.
He has been retired for about three years. Would he consider playing?
"Only for the right situation," he said.
"Money, you mean?" He smiled.



Pistons Cool Blazers; Dantley Hot
The Detroit Pistons ended the Portland Trail Blazers' nine-game winning streak with a 127-117 victory Tuesday night in Pontiac, Michigan. The winners' Adrian Dantley, above, hit a lay-up with 11 seconds left, making him the 13th NBA player ever to score 20,000 points. Dantley, in his 12th year, finished with 17 points.



Slugging outfielder Dave Parker, traded by Cincinnati to Oakland, is no slouch defensively, either.

Reds Deal Parker to A's for Pitchers Rijo, Birtzas; Red Sox Acquire Ace Reliever Smith From Cubs

DALLAS — In a whirlwind day of trading Tuesday, the Oakland Athletics and Cincinnati Reds made the biggest move of baseball's winter meetings, one that might make each a favorite to win its division.
The Reds, desperate for pitching, traded veteran outfielder Dave Parker to Oakland for young pitchers José Rijo and Tim Lincecum.
In another deal, the Boston Red Sox obtained Lee Smith, one of the game's best relief pitchers, from the Chicago Cubs. The price Boston paid seemed stunningly low — reliever Calvin Schiraldi and starter Al Nipper.
Parker's move to Oakland certainly appears to make the Athletics the favorites in the American League West, especially after they strengthened their pitching staff with the acquisition of Rick Honeycutt and Storm Davis late last season. Parker will add left-handed hitting to a lineup whose power has been mostly right-handed.
Parker, 36, has 273 home runs in 14 seasons. He had 26 homers and 97 runs batted in last season, al-

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and NFL Standings. Includes National Basketball Association Standings, NHL Standings, and NFL Leaders.

Transition

BASEBALL
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL announced that Chicago White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf will replace Oakland owner Roy Rosenfeld, in a one-year contract.
OAKLAND — Traded Jose Tolerino, first baseman, to the Texas Rangers for Kirk Kilgus, pitcher, and Tom Dugan, infielder.
CLEVELAND — Signed catcher Chris Bonadeo to a one-year contract.
MILWAUKEE — Signed Al Clark, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
OAKLAND — Traded Jose Tolerino, first baseman, to the Texas Rangers for Kirk Kilgus, pitcher, and Tom Dugan, infielder.
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European Soccer

Table with columns for U.S. College Results and European Soccer. Includes U.S. College Results and European Soccer (UEFA Cup, Champions Cup, etc.).

Women's Cup Breakthrough Fuels Soviet Ski Hopes

VAL D'ISERE, France — The unprecedented success of two Soviet women downhillers last weekend proved the nation's potential as a skiing power, but it also highlighted the rarity of Soviet alpine accomplishments.
When Gouur Postnikova and Olga Kuradchenko placed sixth and 10th in Saturday's race, it marked the first time any Soviet women had ever scored World Cup downhill points (by finishing in the top 15).

French Purists Turn Their Nays to Sports

PARIS — French linguists, who have struggled for years to purge English words such as cheeseburger and sweatshirt from their language, are taking aim at the world of sports and terms such as "time-out" and "hat trick."
They would prefer French people to use the words "arrêt de jeu" to describe a stoppage of play and "coup du chapeau" in characterize a player's scoring three goals in a game.
The government's commission on terminology in sports recently released a report pinpointing 30 English terms it seeks to expunge from French usage and 20 others it recommends should no longer be used.
"Our mission is not to impose a ridiculous purism but to propose or recommend terms or new words all the time so phrases or foreign words no longer can enter into current usage," said Jacques Ferran, former editor in chief of France Football magazine and president of the commission.
The commission, comprising linguists, grammarians, journalists, educators and sports officials, spent more than two years examining English sports terms that have filtered into French usage and determining their French replacements.
"The language of sports is particularly rich and strongly infused with Anglo-Saxon vocabulary,"

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